

PROMPTLY AGREE ON DISTRICT LINES

Only Three Changes Likely to Be Made by Legislature.

WILL TAKE SMYTH AWAY FROM NINTH

Halifax Goes to Fifth and Chesterfield Probably to Fourth. Virginia Book Company Completely Controls School Publication Sales—Gambing Bill Is Killed.

Very few changes will be made in the apportionment of Virginia counties and cities among congressional districts, and the few fights which have developed will, it is expected, be quickly disposed of. This situation is the result of conferences held yesterday afternoon by members from districts as they now stand, together with representatives of the various counties who came to Richmond for the purpose.

The case with which these people got together was a source of great surprise. The Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections had arranged for a series of joint hearings, which were to have dragged along yesterday afternoon and last night, this afternoon and to-night, and Thursday afternoon and night. Hours of speech-making had been expected. Yet when the committees rose at 6 o'clock last evening all the few tests had been heard from, and the adjournment was taken to 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, with the expectation that at that time the whole matter will be settled within fifteen minutes and that the committees will forthwith report the Bowman bill or a committee substitute.

But few changes.

To comprise the result in one paragraph, Smyth county will in all human probability be taken from the Ninth District and put in the Fifth; Halifax will be taken from the Sixth and put in the Fifth, while either Southampton or Chesterfield will go into the Fourth, probably the latter. This is really the only fight before the committee, and it promises to be of short duration.

For the most part, the district delegations announced that they desired nothing so much as to stand pat and not to use any part of their territory or to take on any more. The matter of population was but little regarded, as it was stated again and again that Congress has repeatedly said that this is a feature with which legislatures alone are to deal, and of which they are held to be the judges.

The Ninth District people asked that Craig be restored, but their attitude indicated they did not expect it. The First District people wanted to give away some of their counties to the Eighth, but they were not supported even by their colleagues from the First. One Halifax man said he had a little riding in the Sixth, but he will make no fight. The Norfolk people want to be rid of Southampton, but that county, along with Representative Holland's friends, want it to stay in the Second. Judge Watson's friends want it restored in the Fourth, and that is where it will probably go. A map of the new districts drawn on the basis here suggested will almost certainly portray the lines of the districts for the next ten years.

Evidence was heard yesterday afternoon before a special committee of the House on the nature of the business done by the Virginia Book Company. The evidence given by its officers and by its witnesses was to the effect that it has a virtual monopoly of the business, since it has taken over all the contracts between the State and school book publishers, and acts as distributing agent. It has cut out the business formerly done by several jobbers, since there were seven or eight in the State, and there now remain only the four who were members of this company.

But it was not shown that the company is hurt by its concern, nor that the local dealer who gets a contract is injured. In fact, his business is probably increased, and he has advantages in the way of prompt shipment from a stock kept in Richmond. The hearing was continued to tomorrow morning, to hear from the Attorney-General.

The anti-gambling bill is probably dead. The House, on its final reading, sent it back to the Committee on General Laws. The patron said this was an effort to kill it, and this conclusion is generally agreed to. The matter was forced to roll call, which resulted in forty-eight votes for recommendation and thirty-eight against.

The Senate passed the bill restoring the pensions to those whose checks were curtailed last year. The House Committee on Finance acted favorably on a bill to have the pension rolls urged by local boards.

A partial hearing was given the bill which would prevent the sale of the Seven Pines line on the centennial basis, and it went over in committee to tomorrow morning.

With only one dissenting vote, the House agreed to the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution which will allow city treasurers and commissioners of the revenue to succeed themselves.

Robert G. Southall was elected by the General Assembly to be judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge Walter A. Watson, resigned, while Captain Richard S. Kerr was selected judge of the Corporation Court of the City of Staunton, to succeed Judge Henry W. Holt, promoted.

The woman's college proposition did not come up in the House.

The latter body disposed of a great deal of matter on its calendar, while the Senate continued its policy of remaining on the lid.

Other legislative news on page 8.

HIGH OFFICIALS WRECK VICTIMS

J. T. Harahan, Former Illinois Central President, Among Dead.

SLEEPING WHEN DISASTER COMES

Vice-President Melcher, Solicitor Peirce and Luke Wright's Son Also Slain, When Private Car Is Crushed—Threefold Investigation Now Is Under Way.

James T. Harahan, former president of the Illinois Central, was among the victims of the wreck of the Illinois Central train at Little Rock, Ark., last night. He was killed when his private car was crushed by the engine pulling train No. 3, the Panama Express, running fifty miles an hour.

The four victims of the wreck were killed at Kilmun, a private car of wooden construction, attached to train No. 25, the New Orleans Express, four men were instantly killed, while four other men in the forward end of the same car escaped unhurt.

The victims of the wreck were sleeping in the rear end of the private car, which was telescoped by the engine pulling train No. 3, the Panama Express, running fifty miles an hour.

The Dead.

James T. Harahan, of Chicago, former president of the Illinois Central.

Frank O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island, whose car was crushed.

E. B. Petree, general solicitor of the Rock Island.

Eldridge E. Wright, of Memphis, vice-president of a Rock Island bridge company, and a son of Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War.

The Injured.

Robert Stuart, engineer.

C. J. Bert, fireman, both of the limited.

Jesse Gilbert, fireman of express.

They were taken to their homes in Chicago. Bert has a fractured skull, Gilbert's hip was broken, and Melcher is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The heavy engine, drawing a solid train of steel sleeping cars, plowed half-way through the private car. The four other occupants—Byron B. Curry, secretary to Vice-President Melcher; Thomas Busbee, local attorney of a Rock Island at Little Rock, Ark., and two negro porters—escaped with bruises, after being buried in the debris.

Witnesses were examined by Deputy Coroner Grant Weatherling, and the inquest was continued until Friday to enable members of the crew of the engine of the limited to testify. Every deputy coroner expressed the opinion that the responsibility lies between Stuart and Fagnan Henry J. Broecker, of the express, who lives in Chicago.

The Bodies Are Mutilated.

The bodies of the four victims were mutilated. Their arms were crushed and the top of Mr. Harahan's head was cut away. The car was reduced to junk. Citizens of Kilmun aided the train crews and passengers in removing the debris from the dead. Friends of the officials took the bodies of Mr. Harahan, Mr. Melcher and Mr. Petree to Chicago. Mr. Wright's body was taken South to Memphis.

Mr. Busbee, in speaking of the escape from the car, said:

"I retired only a few minutes before the wreck, and had hardly fallen asleep when I was aroused by a terrific crash as the locomotive of the limited split our car in two. When I got my bearings I found myself and Curry, who was asleep in the upper berth of the same compartment, virtually covered by debris."

"We assisted each other to arise, and after a great deal of difficulty managed to make our way out of the car at the forward end. A crowd had gathered by the time we got out, and we searched the ruins of the private car, finding the bodies of Mr. Harahan, Mr. Melcher and Mr. Wright. They were badly mutilated."

"The compartment in which Mr. Curry and I were sleeping was in the forward end of the car, and to this fact we probably owe our lives. It is marvelous that we escaped, as it was."

Curry said he retired about 10:45 o'clock and had been sleeping soundly a long time before the crash.

Flagman Testifies.

Broecker, testifying at the inquest, said he was riding on the next to the last car of the express, and that when it stopped at Kilmun, he ran back north of here for water, he ran back with his lantern for a block and a

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS ITS WATERLOO

House Committee Recommends That It Be Rejected.

LARGE MAJORITY OPPOSES MEASURE

Equal Suffrage League Members Say They Expected Defeat at This Session and Will Carry on Fight in 1914—Roll Call Is Doubtful.

Women who enlisted "for the war" to obtain the ballot in Virginia, suffered their first defeat yesterday, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Delegates determined to report the Montague amendment to the Constitution with a recommendation that they do not pass. This decision was reached in an executive session lasting only a few minutes.

Although the committeemen determined among themselves to tell nothing about how the vote stood or about the attitude of any member, a little bird whispered it about the Capitol that only two voted for the joint resolution approving the amendment, while ten heartless men voted to exclude women from the duties and responsibilities of the elective franchise. One member, it is said, was absent.

Proposition Is Dead.

This action not only means that a large majority of the committee voted against a woman suffrage, but it also means that the proposition has not a ghost of a chance for approval at the session of 1912. For hardly any members of the Legislature gave those on the committee heard the impressive argument for female suffrage on Friday night last. The rest of them went to the reception given by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Lee Camp Hall, and heard none of the interesting argument on the subject. The proposition is that they will take the committee's word for it.

Opponents of the bill said last evening that it would never come to a vote. While it will be on the calendar and will be reached in due course, it can be defeated on its second reading by a show of hands. It is said confidently that there will not be a sufficient number to force a roll call on the question of engrossment. They may, however, be mistaken about this, and a recorded vote may follow, in which there is little doubt of defeat by a large majority.

Take It Philosophically.

"Well," said one of the women who have worked so faithfully in legislative lobbies for the success of the Montague propositions last night, "we did not expect it. We have a question whether or not we should bring the matter to the attention of this General Assembly. We at last decided to do so, in order to have it brought to the front as a public question. In this we have succeeded, and we will continue to press the point to a vote in the House, and shall ask the Senate committee for a public hearing and for a report, either favorable or unfavorable."

"We feel that we have lost nothing by the fight and that we have gained much. We have gained the attention of those members who saw what we could do in the way of bringing our forces to the Capitol and who heard what we had to offer in the way of argument. We are satisfied and but little disappointed. While we would have a vote, we have secured a more favorable report from the committee. It would have been a distinct surprise."

Made Hard Fight.

The birthday of General Lee of 1912 was signaled by the appearance at the Capitol of hundreds of women and of their men friends and supporters, asking the passage of the two amendments to the Constitution proposed by Hill Montague, of Richmond, and providing, first, that the words "and female" be added in all places in the Constitution in connection with the elective franchise, and second, that sections relating to the prepayment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting be made to include women as well as men.

For five hours the committee listened to the arguments, in which logic, sentiment and oratory were blended. Every attention was given the supplicants. Closing his argument, Mr. Montague asked the committee, if it did not approve the proposition, to at least make a report on it, so that it might reach the calendar and be brought out on its merits on the floor of the House of Delegates.

The committee met at 2:30 yesterday afternoon in the courtroom of the State Corporation Commission and gave to the members of the committee a report on the subject. It was a long and a party of distinguished guests, was greeted by the shrieking of whistles and ringing of bells on all the vessels in the harbor, and the shouts of nearly 10,000 persons, who assembled at the terminus. The president's train was quickly followed across the long concrete viaduct by the congressional special from Washington and several excursion trains.

Royal Visitors Are Being Entertained in New York



WOULD BE RUINOUS TO FOREIGN TRADE DR. HARVEY WILEY HELD 'NOT GUILTY' RAILROADS MUST NOT REFUSE BEER

Farrell Protests Against Too Much Publicity of Steel Business.

Witness Before Committee Report Filed in House

Head of Corporation Differs From Judge Gary and Andrew Carnegie.

Washington, January 22.—James J. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, protested before the Stanley steel investigating committee today against too much publicity of manufacturers' cost of steel products in this country as ruinous to foreign trade of domestic manufacturers. He also discussed with the committee "Gary dinners" and ideas of trust regulation, which have been suggested from suggestions previously made by Elbert H. Gary, executive head of the Steel Corporation, Andrew Carnegie, and others.

President Farrell asserted that the "Gary dinners," at which steel manufacturers assembled to discuss the trade, had no influence in fixing or maintaining prices, though he thought they had influence in maintaining the stability of the market.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the prices of any two steel manufacturers in the United States to-day are alike." Farrell, "I think that there should be a day of competition for the steel industry, in which the cost of manufacture of steel should be made public."

"I think it is referred to destructive competition," said Mr. Farrell. "As a matter of fact, steel prices to-day are very low. There is no doubt that reports of some corporations soon to be made will show that they are not getting the cost of manufacture put of present prices."

"Are you one of the apostles of this new cult of industrialism advocating government control of corporations, as suggested by Judge Gary, Mr. Carnegie and others?"

Believes in Publicity.

"I believe that there should be publicity of corporations; that this should show profits and losses and general conduct of business," said President Farrell. "I think that there should be a supervising board, but I believe that it would be impracticable, almost impossible, for a governmental board to fix prices, even to fix maximum prices. To determine the cost of articles manufactured in the steel business alone requires a corps of hundreds of experts."

"I would have a supervisory board, which would have authority to investigate all corporations for the purpose of preventing not unusually high rates, but also unusually low rates, which would result in reduced wages and impairment of plants."

Mr. Farrell said he did not believe that the Sherman law should be repealed, but that it should be clarified so that business men would know exactly what to do under it.

When asked about a statement before the committee by Andrew Carnegie that it was obvious that there was some sort of combination among the members of the committee, Mr. Farrell said:

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Nation's Chief Chemist Wins Sweeping Decision From Committee.

Report Filed in House

Recommended That He Be Given More Power in Fight for Pure Food.

Washington, January 22.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is held "not guilty" of conspiracy to evade the law, in a report filed with the House to-day by the committee which conducted an investigation last August into the charges upon which President Taft was asked to dismiss the nation's chief chemist from the government service.

Not only does the committee absolve Dr. Wiley from criticism of employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York, as a government expert at a technical rate of \$20 per day, but it attacks the measure of national pure food law, and demands of Congress action to change the method in the Department of Agriculture by which the law is now applied.

The so-called Wiley investigation arose from the charges made in the Agricultural Department by Dr. Wiley, Dr. W. D. Bigelow and Dr. L. E. Keeler, all of the Bureau of Chemistry, had secretly arranged with Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York, so that the latter would work only eighty days in the year for an annual salary of \$1,600. This was declared to be a deliberate evasion of the established limit of \$9 per day.

Act on High Place.

"We find from the evidence that the charges of conspiracy have not been established," says the committee report, "but on the contrary, that the accused officials were actuated throughout solely by a desire to procure for the Bureau of Chemistry an efficient assistant in the person of Dr. H. H. Rusby, under terms and conditions which those officials believed to be in entire accord with the law, regulations and practices of the Department of Agriculture."

The report holds, however, that the contract for the employment of Dr. Rusby is technically illegal, and recommends that Congress make specific provision for the employment of experts in the Agricultural Department.

Charges were made during the committee hearings that the work of Dr. Wiley and his associates was revised and often rejected either by Solicitor McCabe or by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, of which Mr. McCabe, Dr. Wiley and Associate Chemist Dunlap were the members. The position of Dr. Dunlap was variously stated to be co-ordinate with, and superior to, that of Dr. Wiley, who was supposed to be the supreme officer of the bureau.

The committee makes a sweeping criticism of the methods of the department. It recommends that the chief of the bureau be given the full power, which the law supposes him to have, over all employees of the bureau; that

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Law Compels Them to Transport It Into "Dry" Territory.

Supreme Court Rules

Far-Reaching Victory Is Won by the Liquor Interests.

Washington, January 22.—Liquor interests to-day won a far-reaching victory in the United States Supreme Court by a decision that railroads must carry beer when offered for transportation into "dry" counties of another State. The decision affected particularly shipments from Indiana into Kentucky.

Justice Lurton, who announced the court's decision, also laid down some limitations on the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He upheld the action of shippers in going before judicial tribunals to test the validity of laws rather than to the commission. He said that the commission had jurisdiction over administrative items and matters of fact, but the courts over questions of general law.

Justice Lurton declared decisions of the Supreme Court had "indisputably determined:

"That beer and other intoxicating liquors are the recognized and legitimate subjects of interstate commerce."

"That no State can forbid any common carrier to transport such articles from a consignor in one State to a consignee in another."

"That until such transportation is concluded by delivery to the consignee such commodities do not become subject to such regulation restraining their sale or disposition."

He explained that the Wilson act, which had subjected such liquors to State regulations, although the liquor still was in original packages, did not apply before actual delivery to the consignee where the shipment was in interstate commerce. The case arose when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company refused to carry beer offered by E. W. Cook Brewing Company at Evansville, Ind. The railroad declined the shipment because a Kentucky law of 1906 forbade bringing intoxicating liquors into local option districts.

The United States Circuit Court for Indiana enjoined the railroad from refusing to transport beer, on the ground that the beer was a commodity, and that the Kentucky statute, if it attempted to regulate interstate commerce, was no defense for the railroad's refusal. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed this decision.

"Valid as a regulation of intrastate shipments, it never was effective as to interstate shipments to 'dry' counties," said Justice Lurton to-day in sustaining the lower courts.

Catholic Orphanage Burns.

Raleigh, N. C., January 22.—State Catholic Orphanage, just completed, is ablaze at 2:20 this morning. The loss will be \$25,000. There were about 100 children in the asylum.

DUKE WILL PAY VISIT TO TAFT AT WHITE HOUSE

Unexpected Change in Plans of Royal Caller.

GUEST OF HONOR AT BRYCE DINNER

Vice-Regal Party Arrives in New York, and Now Is Being Entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid—First Day Ends With Dinner of Fifty Covers.

Duke of Connaught Will Pay Taft a Visit

Washington, January 22.—The Duke of Connaught will be received by President Taft at the White House Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He will be accompanied to the Executive Mansion by the British ambassador, James Bryce.

A dinner in honor of the duke will be given by Ambassador Bryce Thursday evening.

President Taft was invited to be a guest, but was forced to decline the invitation, as he previously had accepted one to attend Postmaster-General Hitchcock's annual cabinet dinner the same evening.

The desire of the uncle of King George to pay his respects was communicated to President Taft by the ambassador, who was informed that the Executive would have great pleasure in receiving the royal visitor.

The State Department immediately began preparations to welcome the duke to Washington. As is usual in the visits of royal personages, one of the President's aides met the duke at the Union Station, accompanied only by Colonel Lowther, his military secretary. Unless there is a further change in the plans the duchess and her daughter, the Princess Patricia, will not go to Washington, but will remain in this city Thursday and in the evening join the duke here for departure for Ottawa.

The vice-regal party, which arrived here early today, spent the day rather quietly at the field home, attended by the duke received a large number of callers, including the British and Russian consuls and former Mayor Seidman.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner of about fifty covers to-night in honor of the vice-regal party. No official list of guests was given out, but it included Cardinal Farley and Governor and Mrs. Dix.

The duke and his party reached here from Ottawa to-day. The visit of the Governor-General of Canada marks the first call of royalty to this country since the visit nearly ten years ago of the late Henry of Russia. The Duke of Connaught and Ambassador Reid have let it become known that the visit is a purely personal one, and there is nothing official or even semi-official about it.

The journey of the vice-regal party was made in two special cars, the Cornwall and the York, and was without incident. The Governor-General and family were welcomed at the Grand Central Station by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, after which the party motored to the home of Mr. Reid, on Madison Avenue. The train bearing the royal visitors was run in the station ten minutes earlier than the time for the scheduled arrival, thereby permitting the duke and his party to escape the American press.

In the vice-regal party, besides the duke, the duchess and Princess Patricia, whom the English affectionately call "Patsy," are Miss Pelley, lady-in-waiting; Colonel Lowther and Captain Beauregard, controller of the vice-regal household.

Princess Patricia was the first to alight from the train, and, escorted on either side by Colonel Lowther, military secretary to the duke, and another gentleman of the party, with a lady-in-waiting, they hurried to a motor car, where they were met by a party of about twenty, who were waiting to take them to the duke's residence at the Reel House. A moment or so later the Duchess of Connaught, with a member of her party and two ladies-in-waiting, stepped from the train and went to an automobile in front of the station. In the meantime the Duke of Connaught stepped from the other side of the private cars and, escorted by Ambassador Reid, walked unobserved to an obscure entrance leading to Madison Avenue, where they took an automobile for the ambassador's house.

The vice-regal party breakfasted at the home of Ambassador Reid immediately upon its arrival. The only guest at the breakfast was Mr. Reid's son, the son of the ambassador. An autom-